

*The Constitution of the
Kingdom* 343

was confided to bodies later called by the Arabic names *dohanw* (divans). Of these the *dohana* *de secretis*—called in Greek *oex.ps'ubv*, in Arab documents *djwan al tahkikal mamwr*—supervised the royal domains, the revenues derived from customs and monopolies, and many other sources, sold land for the purposes of the Exchequer, kept lists of land grants; and watched over the officials of the Treasury. The second, the *dohana baronum* (*crex,peT;bv 6 TU>V (Sncoxoic&v)*), dealt with the feudal vassals of the Crown, and collected the revenues which came to the King as feudal suzerain. The whole system was fully organised under Roger's successor under a Grand Camerarius of the Palace, while a *magister dohance de secretis* and a *magister dohance baronum* controlled respectively the separate departments. Again under these were *owpartxbt (sahibs)* and under them notaries (*katibs*). The royal palace was the centre of a great bureaucratic organisation; the honourable title of *kaid*, borne by officials of Latin and Greek as well as Moslem origin, denoted a high rank in the Home Service, and numerous notaries, divided in the caricatures of Peter of Eboli at the end of the century into Arabs, Greeks, and

Latins, deal
with the polyglot documents which
the mixture
of races made essential.

To turn to the Curia itself: the
highest official
of the Crown, as we saw, was the emir
of emirs,
a supreme judge, in many matters a
viceroy, in
naval affairs entrusted with complete
control,